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comfortable. Mentally I was completely clear, observing myself; my hypnotizer could confirm everything objective that I afterwards told. By the suggestions that followed, the content of my conscious thought was not otherwise influenced than in waking; nevertheless they were in great part realized." On being told that he could not straighten his flexed arm, he felt his biceps tighten, entirely against his will, and counteract the extensors. On other occasions this was not felt; his will seemed then to have lost control over his muscles, or even to be itself paralyzed. He was able to reflect critically that the suggestion of an anæsthesia was made too early in the experiment, but felt pricks only as touches with a blunt edge. After repeated suggestion that he should wake next morning at a fixed hour, he passed a restless night waiting for the time to come; when the suggestion was otherwise given his sleep was undisturbed. Though he could long contend against a suggested action he was generally obliged to yield. Each new one, even if it was the cessation of action, seemed for the instant unpleasant. Suggestions of a complicated action could easily be resisted as wholes, but not when the successive acts necessary to its accomplishments were given separately. A post-hypnotic suggestion was with difficulty kept from fulfilment till wiped out by a night's sleep. Once an hallucination of taste was produced. When amnesia was suggested, but not very vigorously, there was difficulty in recollecting what happened, (once a brief period was wholly lost), and the subject could not fix the order of events. He was roused against his will by suggestion in about 10 seconds and without unpleasant symptoms.

Suggestive Therapeutics. A treatise on the nature and uses of hypnotism. H. BERNHEIM. Translated by Christian A. Herter. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889, 8vo., pp. 420.

Of the French original of this work we said in May, 1888, "we regard [it] as on the whole the most scientific of the many works that have appeared in France within the present decade upon this subject, and we deem it a matter of serious regret that writers representing this method and stand-point were not chosen by the publishers of the International Scientific Series to present the subject to English and American readers, in preference to such thorough-going partisans of the school of Charcot, which . . . has been latterly so reluctant to accept the far better methods and results of Nancy." The regret then expressed has been met by the translation before us. Dr. Herter has had opportunity for observing the phenomena of which his author writes, with Prof. Forel of Zürich, himself a prominent representative of the Nancy school, and also in Paris at the Salpêtrière. His translation is readable, and the American public is to be congratulated on having the better side of the Paris-Nancy debate so well represented.

Hypnotism: its history and present development. F. BJÖRNSTRÖM, Translation from the second Swedish edition by Nils Posse. The Humboldt Library No. 113. pp. 124, 8vo. New York, 1889.

As long as comparatively few of the many foreign works on hypnotism are rendered into English and as still fewer are written in English, it becomes a matter of importance which books are chosen for translation, when as in this case the work is distinctly addressed to a large public and is published in a very accessible form. The

work of Dr. Björnström is a clear and orderly exposition of the chief points in modern hypnotism and is in many ways the most recommendable book for initiation into the field we yet have in English. Its history, the methods of inducing it, its stages, its physical and psychical effects, the importance of the term "suggestion," the applications of hypnotism in disease, education and law, its abuses and dangers are all included in small compass, precluding any detailed exposition, but fully enough for the general reader. The weak point of the volume is its lack of distinction between facts and the interpretations of them. The question of unilateral hypnotism and especially that of "mental suggestion" occupy too much space, and the conclusion in favor of these remote phenomena is accepted much too readily. This as well as the account of Parisian pseudo-hypnotism give the volume an unequal and even semi-sensational turn.

J. J.

Der Hypnotismus. A. DERGAUC. Laibacher Zeitung. Mai, 1889.

A series of popular articles giving clearly though not always critically a survey of modern facts and methods in Hypnotism together with some account of its therapeutic, educational and forensic aspects.

Der Hypnotismus, seine Stellung zum Aberglauben und zur Wissenschaft. EUGEN DREHER. Berlin, 1889. pp. 33.

After a needlessly prolix discussion upon the distinctions between science and superstition, Dr. Dreher proceeds to give an account of the chief facts of hypnotism, and repeats the well-known story of the rescue of the topic from fields of charlatanry. One of the most positive points in the work is the denouncement of all telepathic hypotheses as falling into the realm of the superstitious, and as entirely opposed to scientific notions. The pamphlet makes very interesting reading, but is not particularly important.

A Clinical and Forensic Study of Trance. EDW. P. THWING. *Medico-Legal Journal*, June, 1889.

That the trance state may give rise to complicated legal questions, goes without saying. In this article the state itself and a number of these questions are taken up in a sketchy way by Prof. Thwing, with a view to directing attention to them. The great question to which these are mostly corollaries, is the immensely intricate one of "the relation of automatism to responsibility."

Hypnotism. G. T. W. PATRICK, Ph. D. *North-western Journal of Homœopathy*, May, 1889.

Prof. Patrick goes over the chief phenomena of hypnotism in an eminently sane and scientific spirit. Current information, even as it reaches the general medical reader, is apt to be more or less unreliable, and it is a matter of congratulation when those who are neither unbalanced enthusiasts nor bigoted conservatives engage in the work of popularizing it.